FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 126 *28 June 1979*

ARGENTINA

Commission Blames Paraguay, Brazil for Yacyreta Problems B 1
Videla on Domestic Situation, Yacyreta, Nicaragua B 1
Frondizi Warns MID To Avoid Confrontation B 3
Radical Civic Union Chairman Interviewed B 4
Bomb Explodes Near Federal Court Office in Santa Fe B 5
Two Earthquakes Reported in La Rioja; No Casualties B 5
Briefs: Southeast Asian Refugees B 5

BOLIVIA

Junta Denounces Siles Zuazo's Call for 'Mobilization' C 1
Lopez Appeals for Calm C 1

BRAZIL

President Proposes Amnesty; Bill Sent to Congress D 1
Text of Bill D 2
Senate Approves Bill Banning Union Intervention D 3

PARAGUAY

U.S. Ambassador Compared to Old West Sheriff [PATRIA 25 Jun] H 1
Foreign Minister Criticizes OAS Position on Nicaragua [HOY 25 Jun] H 2
Paper Sees Repression, Corruption Aiding Communism [ABC COLOR 24 Jun] H 3
Journalists Union of Paraguay Established [ABC COLOR 24 Jun] H 4
Union Called 'Masquerade' [PATRIA 24 Jun] H 4
Briefs: New Mexican Ambassador; Trade Deficit H 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Presidency Minister Scores Attacks by Somoza [Havana] P 1
Border Confrontation With Nicaraguan National Guard P 1
Security Ministry Denial P 1
President Doubts Somoza Will Attack Costa Rica P 2
Observer Status Requested for Havana Nonalined Meeting P 2

EL SALVADOR

Government Releases Pilots of Plane Bringing Arms to FSLN P 2
Manager of NCR Released by Kidnapers P 2

GUATEMALA

Textile Workers Continue To Occupy Mexican Embassy P 3

NICARAGUA

Somoza Vows Not To Resign; Not To Be Overthrown P 3
Foreign Minister Returns; Congress Session Confirmed P 4
Radio Sandino Rejects Appointment of Somozist Junta P 4
No Peace in Sight as Intense Fighting Enters 18th Day P 5
FSLN Warns People Away From Managua Airport P 5
Report on Situation in Managua P 6

CUBA

Havana Views U.S. Actions on Nicaraguan Situation Q 1
OCLAE Reiterates Solidarity With Nicaragua Q 1
GRANMA Praises OAS Efforts on Nicaraguan Crisis Q 2
Authorities Report FSLN Ship Hope Docked in Cuba Q 2
FEU, OCLAE Express Solidarity With Uruguayan, Chilean Students Q 2
Uruguayan Exile Leader Visits GRANMA Q 2
CDR Extraordinary Meeting Opens in Santiago de Cuba Q 3
Matanzas Military Command Announces Maneuvers Q 3
Fourth Unit at Cienfuegos Thermoelectric Plant Completed Q 3
Blas Roca Receives New Vatican Envoy Q 3
Reyes Designated Ambassador to Laos Q 4
Jamaican Journalists Sign Cooperation Pact Q 4
Angolan Trade Delegation Arrives in Havana Q 4
Briefs: Ciego de Avila Sugar Production; Q 4
Ethiopian Students in Santiago

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Countries Criticize Protectionist Measures V 1

CHILE

Four Members of Clandestine MIR Group Arrested V 1

COLOMBIA

Seven Wounded Guerrillas in Managua Embassy V 1
Councilmen Arrested for Supporting Guerrilla Movement V 2
Briefs: Antidrug Course V 2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Foreign Secretary Jimenez Views Nicaraguan Situation V 2
Secretary Valdez Denies Arms Shipment to Nicaragua V 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Mexico; New Government Appointments V 3

GUYANA

Government Supports Nicaraguan People's Struggle V 3

MEXICO

Oil Supplies, Other Issues Discussed With Sweden [cross-reference] V 3

PANAMA

Delegation To Attend Solidarity-With-Nicaragua Meeting [CRITICA 27 Jun] V 4
Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government Members Arrive V 4

PERU

Energy, Mines Minister Sanchez Submits Resignation V 4
Assembly Defines Government as Democratic, Socialist V 4

COMMISSION BLAMES PARAGUAY, BRAZIL FOR YACYRETA PROBLEMS

PY271556 Paris AFP in Spanish 0540 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (AFP)--A commission of Argentine personalities for the defense of Argentine interests in the River Plate basin, headed by former Vice President Adm Isaac Rojas, has charged Paraguay with having boycotted the Yacreta project.

In a declaration released here tonight, the commission states "that it is obvious that Paraguay has sabotaged the construction of that project by provoking the collapse of the entire international financing plan--something not obtained by Itaipu--which was achieved with so much work by Argentina alone and with its sole guarantee.

The document adds that "what is most serious is that the blow was delivered at the opportune moment by the rejection of something which had been agreed upon 2 years ago." It indicates, however, that "what is most probable is that the Paraguayan behavior may not be independent but influenced by the Brazilian electrical group which, with this new attack, may be creating a situation that might cause Argentina to yield to the Brazilian demands" to build Corpus with a waterhead of 105 meters.

To counteract what it calls an anti-Argentine campaign, the commission proposes the adoption of a number of measures designed to alleviate the situation. Some of these measures include renouncing the Asuncion agreement signed in 1972, dissolving the Yacyreta and Encarnacion-Posadas bridge binational corporations and forming new organizations."

The commission indicates that the Argentine Government should reiterate "our rights to Brazil and Paraguay, consider as hostile any change in the Paraguayan-Brazilian Itaipu project no matter how small it is, and postpone the (Argentine - Brazilian) Corpus project until it is accepted with a waterhead of 120 meters, in addition to postponing the dams on the Uruguay River, renouncing the contract with Acaray and consequently suspending the supply of petroleum to Paraguay."

It also suggests the need to accelerate the studies on the Middle Parana, Limay and Neuquen, in addition to the installation of new nuclear plants.

VIDELA ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, YACYRETA, NICARAGUA

PY272337 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz, 27 Jun (TELAM)--The president, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (ret), has been visiting this province since yesterday on a working trip which will conclude today.

During the afternoon, the chief of state held several meetings with representatives of the various sectors within the region's economic, social and cultural spheres. At the conclusion of these meetings he went to the ceremonial hall of the archbishopric, where he was received by the diocesen bishop, Msgr Miguel Angel Aleman, and gave a talk. The following is General Videla's talk at the archbishopric:

Regarding domestic issues, we can say that we have been able to defeat subversion or terrorism, that we have achieved peace within our borders. We may add that today our country is experiencing an atmosphere of peace despite some isolated subversive actions. They are remnants which lack the impact of the real terrorist aggression, which has been completely defeated at the military level.

We have begun a stage of dialog and participation. If we had to give a specific example of this participation, we might add that 90 percent of the municipalities are headed by civilians.

If we aspire to give political continuity to this process, all Argentines must first develop the judicial and organic structures of the kind of democracy to which we want to aspire. To fulfill this objective, the armed forces will issue their points of view on the matter and hope that their opinion on building this democracy may be enriched through fruitful dialog with the community and with all those who want to participate in it.

This dialog, which is in itself a kind of participation, must be based on the support for the specific achievements the process has achieved--you must excuse this redundance--and for the objectives the process is planning to achieve with the efforts of all Argentines. If this is the case, the process will have generated its own succession. It will be launched into a stage of fruitful creativity instead of stagnating in a purely organizational stage. But most important of all, it will have achieved its succession.

I say succession because that is what I mean, but I will also explain what I do not mean. I do not mean that an armed forces party must be created. I mean that the process must establish its succession through opinion channels which by interpreting the sense of being of the process and the objectives it seeks, must adhere to it, participate in it and lead it. If we do this, the process, in addition to having created its succession, will have created the means to extend its influence beyond our time and will not stagnate in its organizational stage.

In the last 50 years, Argentina has probably very seldom experienced as many difficult and conflicting situations in the foreign sector as we do today. And when I say conflicting I am not referring to a war, but to controversial issues. I repeat that we have never experienced as many conflicting situations as we do today. This obviously demands a defined foreign policy which cannot be achieved without a coherent domestic policy, which is precisely what we are trying to create.

Yacyreta is an energy project to be built between Argentina and Paraguay for the benefit of both countries. It is an old project which was starting to take shape. When everything was ready to start, because even part of the construction work had started, Paraguay requested a review of the design of the dam, thus halting the project. As a result of the new Paraguayan request, Argentina, showing an attitude of true understanding, accepted this new discussion on the design of the dam. The issue was again submitted for studies to the consulting firm to see if the design originally approved might offer other alternatives to flood less Paraguayan territory and consequently cause less damage to Paraguay, thus prompting Paraguay to give up the design it proposed.

The consulting firm issued its results in a short time, 30 days, and it proposed the original design with some small corrections which gave Paraguay some advantage over more or less 7 square km which were spared from the flooding. In spite of this, Paraguay insisted that it wanted the design it proposed. This design, which was not accepted by Argentina and had been previously discussed and discarded, was not accepted by either international financial organization or the consulting firm because it was unsafe since it did not offer any guarantees that in case of an eventual flood the dam to be built could prevent landslides or massive floodings. Consequently, this was not merely a bilateral issue.

Argentina did not insist, the credits which were to be granted fell through and the project was halted. Yacyreta has to be operating by 1985 if it is to meet Argentina's energy demands. This delay will not prevent Yacyreta from beginning to operate by that date. Argentina is proposing other existing alternatives which are also valid. That is, Argentina did not bet all its cards on Yacyreta. It is convenient for Argentina to build Yacyreta, but if it cannot be built Argentina is looking into other alternatives which can be applied and which are being studied at this time.

I will now discuss the sad situation which Nicaragua is experiencing. The seriousness of this situation has had a profound effect on international opinion, and Argentina must, therefore, take a position on it. At this time, it is Argentina's position in this regard that a solution must be sought within the regional organization--that is, the OAS--but always upholding the principle of nonintervention, a principle which Argentina will always uphold.

We know what the situation is regarding the labor sector. During the past 3 years and more, we have achieved relative social peace in this sector. As I understand it, it is not fear that has created this situation, but a real effort by the parties to accept this result, which this reality, now achieved here today, has imposed. And in view of this understanding, we have obtained the result without high social costs.

Maybe the most important aspect to be pointed out in this sector, to be brief, is the fact that the draft law regarding worker associations, also known as the professional associations law, has been finished. The draft has been submitted to the executive branch. There were some last minute changes, and in a short time it will be submitted to the legislative advisory commission for its study, evaluation and then approval by the executive branch.

I would like to outline some of its principles as a basic aspect of this law. To begin with, there is voluntary membership that is noncoercive and nonobligatory. I repeat: voluntary membership. In the second place, union activities are reduced to their specific ends. They cannot be elements of pressure, not even political elements. They are institutions and labor associations of workers with a clearly defined purpose, and all precautions have been taken in this regard so there are no excesses in the use of this law.

First-level organizations have been provided for. Unions will be permitted which must not overflow into the regional level--to be understood in general terms as the provincial level--where due to the size of the population, it will not be feasible for unions to involve two or more provinces in a regional sense. But the idea, in general terms, is to regionalize the existence of the first-level unions at the provincial level. In addition, it is possible for these first-level unions to create federations--in other words, second-level associations. The existence of third-level associations is not provided for.

FRONDIZI WARNS MID TO AVOID CONFRONTATION

PY271433 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1136 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (NA)--Former President Arturo Frondizi has warned that the Integration and Development Movement (MID) "should not fall into the trap of those who want a confrontation between the people and the armed forces and who are represented by members of the economic leadership and by some leaders tied to the past who, in order not to lose their positions, fight against any change in the socioeconomic structure and in the political guidelines which have led us from one failure to another."

Frondizi, head of the MID, spoke at the plenary session of this organization held in this capital. In his speech, he also said that "there will be no political solution without the support of an alliance of classes and social sectors which may also include the armed forces, and without a national movement which may be the legitimate political expression of that alliance."

He added: "Our movement must work to this end and not be tempted by simplified and easy positions which may not be adequate for the complex and changing situation of this crucial stage of Argentine life."

RADICAL CIVIC UNION CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

PY280048 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1458 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Text] La Plata, 27 Jun (NA)--The chairman of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], Ricardo Balbin, has announced that "the time has come for us to take action," and remarked that "we will contact our members throughout the country" because "there are many urgent explanations and answers to many questions."

Referring to the future attitude to be adopted by the party, the UCR leader stressed that it will act "without noise or exaggeration" and added that "it must be understood that the parties cannot remain inactive because they would run certain risks which would be more harmful than helpful to the process."

During an extensive interview published today by the local morning newspaper EL DIA, Balbin asserted regarding the announcement made by Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy that there would be a gradual return to democracy beginning with participation at the townhall level: "I believe that it has the purpose of dividing in order to serve the cause of some political undertaking which may be in the minds of those who have the intention of sponsoring new movements." He then remarked that "in my opinion that type of experience has been exhausted" because "all the governments which have emerged in movements such as the current one have announced identical purposes, and none of them have been able to implement them."

Regarding the political document announced by the armed forces, Balbin said that "at the present time it does not seem to be a proposal or a political project, but it lets us presuppose that the political modus operandi is being studied which will be adopted or which will regulate the period of President Videla's successor, who, according to members of the armed forces, will be a retired officer to be chosen by the armed forces chiefs or through the method they adopt." He then added that "what cannot be known is what country they are going to govern at that time."

Regarding the question of whether the UCR is studying the possibility of making known its own proposal, Balbin remarked that "the UCR is undertaking the task of analyzing current situations and of studying solutions or modifications regarding the various problems affecting the country without excluding any sector and also," he added, "without ignoring the urgent needs linked to recovering democracy, something which the country will never give up."

He then remarked that "therefore, it is not our job to answer an unknown proposal. Our task is that of defining our ideas which can serve in facing up to solutions which the country needs and," he added, "we are doing this within the framework of the principles which were useful and which gave prestige to the republic."

Later on, he remarked that "it is our desire, and it is a party need to issue official radical statements, but this is basically prohibited by the armed forces government." Balbin indicated that "documents or statements have been issued, and although they are considered to be reasonable opinions, they come from organizations which are banned from meeting officially at the risk of losing their legal status.

"This inexplicable attitude at this point in the process," he continued, "creates very serious inconveniences and even worse interpretations, and at the same time it impairs a preaching [predica] which would have been useful for the country and its image abroad, where its detractors have achieved a field of action which they have lost here."

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR FEDERAL COURT OFFICE IN SANTA FE

PY271512 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 27 Jun (NA)--A bomb exploded today near the window of the local Federal Court office. The bomb caused damage but no casualties.

The attack was perpetrated at approximately 0310 at the corner of Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires Streets. The bomb destroyed a window in a house on Buenos Aires Street.

TWO EARTHQUAKES REPORTED IN LA RIOJA; NO CASUALTIES

PY280208 Buenos Aires TEIAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Text] La Rioja, 27 Jun (TEIAM)--Two medium-intensity seismic movements a few seconds apart shook this city today, causing panic among the population. The earthquakes were registered at 1846, but their intensity and epicenters could not be determined because the city lacks seismographic facilities.

As windows and doors rattled, people who were in their homes came out into the street and open spaces. No damage or injuries have been reported so far, and the press office of the provincial government announced that an official communique on the magnitude of the earthquakes in the province's interior will be issued soon.

BRIEFS

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES--Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (TEIAM)--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla sent a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on 18 June, reporting the decision of the Argentine Government to receive 300 families from Southeast Asia. The appropriate communique was issued at 1200 today by the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires, and simultaneously in New York, after a meeting between Waldheim and Argentina's permanent representative to the United Nations, Enrique Ros, in response to a note sent by Waldheim on 25 May. The communique states that Argentina has made this decision in order to help, together with other countries, to alleviate the plight of refugees from that Asian region. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TEIAM in Spanish 1510 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY]

JUNTA DENOUNCES SILES ZUAZO'S CALL FOR 'MOBILIZATION'

PY271601 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The unwonted statements made by Hernan Siles Zuazo, presidential candidate for the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], to decree a grassroots mobilization throughout the country in order to make his victory respected by the Congress, is an open call for subversion which the government and the armed forces categorically reject. This warning has been given by the Armed Forces Command in the following communique, released to the press last night:

In view of the unwonted statements of the UDP presidential candidate, which are a real provocation against the country and the tutelar institution of the fatherland, the Armed Forces Command rejects and condemns those reckless statements and declares that no citizen and no political party can put himself above the law, endangering the peace and security of Bolivian homes. The threat to decree a grassroots mobilization throughout the country in order to make his victory respected by the Congress is an open call for subversion which the government and the armed forces categorically reject. The constitutional rules regarding electoral results are final; any intention to disregard them is thus a threat to public order which reveals the purpose of violating the laws in force in order to obtain political objectives by any means.

The warning to order a mobilization of peasants, university students, labor unions and the middle class to force a favorable decision on the Congress is both reckless and unacceptable. The Armed Forces Command warns, while confirming its firm intention to carry forward the electoral process regardless of any type of pressures and threats and with full respect for the laws, that it will not tolerate any provocation which may upset electoral activities whose result should be the emergence of a state of law, duly guaranteed by the military institution.

Lopez Appeals for Calm

PY271648 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton has launched an appeal to the Bolivian people, urging them to maintain their calm and tranquility during the days before the general elections, called by the government military junta. The government asks candidates and politicians in particular, and the community in general, to maintain their calm and serenity, he stated to representatives of the news media after a meeting with President David Padilla Arancibia. The minister then stressed that only in this way would the fulfillment of the country's constitutionalization process be guaranteed, as undertaken by the military junta government.

Lopez answered questions by the newsmen, saying that the process is being maintained within a relatively normal atmosphere and that this atmosphere would under no circumstances lead to a suspension of the electoral process. This assertion referred to the holding of political rallies, planned for the final hours before the deadline, by candidates of the Democratic and Popular Unity which has nominated Hernan Siles Zuazo as its presidential candidate.

According to the rules of the electoral law, rallies in support of presidential candidates for all political parties and fronts will end on Friday throughout the country.

PRESIDENT PROPOSES AMNESTY, BILL SENT TO CONGRESS

PY272143 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 1803 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Speech by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo on presenting amnesty bill at Planalto Palace in Brasilia--live]

[Text] Your excellency the vice president of the republic, presidents of the Federal Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, president of the Federal Supreme Court, cabinet ministers, governors, president of the National Renewal Alliance, senators and deputies, officials, Brazilian men and women:

Happy is that public servant who is able to fulfill the promises he made as a candidate. We are gathered here to attend the signing of a draft proposal to be submitted by the executive to the legislative branch, a simple ceremony similar to those which have been held time and again. Yet, this one is unique because of its intention and scope. The day has come to submit to Congress a draft law decreeing amnesty to benefit those who committed political or related crimes.

Let us move back to 2 September 1961 when the latest amnesty was decreed to let history follow its course clearly, free from political crimes and punishment for them. Then we come to 31 December 1978 when institutional and complementary acts were repealed. In its broad scope the draft law restores suspended political rights and reinstates to party life all those who have been punished for political crimes. It envisages the possibility of allowing the return to active service of public servants who were fired because of revolutionary acts, the only exception being those punished for dishonesty.

Also excluded from the amnesty proposal are those convicted by military courts on charges of committing terrorist crimes, assault, kidnapping and personal attack. I have long reflected on this exclusion. Terrorists, assailants, kidnapers, those who are a threat to the security of innocent people are different criminals from those charged with strictly political crimes. Terrorists do not attack merely the government or the regime, they attack mankind. For this very reason, laws banning this type of action have been enacted throughout the world.

The draft proposal submitted today to Congress is in line with the good Brazilian tradition. I speak with the authority of someone who spent his youth and many years of his adulthood hoping to have his father amnestied, and it happened twice. I felt within my own family the bitterness of being an orphan with a living father. [applause] I learned about the frustration experienced by soldiers who are forced out of their country and their service for political crimes. I am well aware of this suffering, and for this reason, once this proposal is converted into law, it will erase crimes and will end trials that are underway, even benefiting those who are not eligible for a strictly political amnesty. Through this, the government intends to avoid lengthy trials having a traumatic effect on society. It is better to overlook certain events for the sake of giving peace to the Brazilian people.

Our proposal is both clear and simple in its objectives. Its effects include the reinstatement, without restrictions, into political activities of all those who were punished for having committed political crimes. Given the existence of vacancies and the interests of the administration expressed by ad hoc committees created in each ministry, public servants will be reinstated in their posts.

I have a clear mind that the best possible proposal has been prepared for this time. Through it, Brazilians can see that my hands, always extended in conciliation, are not empty. They never were.

I hope to see all those benefited by amnesty rejoin national life, and may they be able and willing to shape our effort to promote the ideals of the 1964 revolution, which are also shared by the entire nation: for a pluralist society in which adversaries may coexist through respect for the laws and under their protection, for a political regime in which everyone's freedom is expressed and guaranteed through individual rights and duties and through respect for the law as an expression of national reality and not as a product of alienating distortions, for a stronger liberal economy which may result in a fairer distribution of goods and income among all Brazilians so we have better educational and health facilities for all.

Over the past 15 years revolutionary governments have undertaken major institutional reforms. We have achieved a high level of economic development. Now that the nation is enjoying full constitutional order there is awareness of the need to improve social structures to make them more democratic. In every historical process there is always a right time to make momentous decisions. I believe the time has come for us to make that decision.

Through Constitutional Amendment No 1, we were able to overcome a period which often required dramatic, exceptional procedures. We must, however, reaffirm that the ideals of the 1964 revolution which inspired our actions during the past 15 years will be kept alive throughout the generations. It is within this framework that we will receive those amnestied. Amnesty has precisely this sense, conciliation for renovation in keeping with the continuity of the 1964 democratic ideals, and today it presents their greatest and best expression. Thank you. [applause]

Text of Bill

PY280120 Brasilia Radio Nacional in Portuguese 1820 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Text of amnesty bill submitted to Congress by the executive branch on 27 June]

[Text] Article 1, Amnesty is granted to all those who, during the period 2 September 1961 to 31 December 1978, committed political crimes or related crimes, to those who had their political rights suspended, to servants of the public administration, organs of the executive branch, the legislative branch and the judiciary branch, and to army officers who were punished under the institutional and complementary acts.

Paragraph 1. In regard to this article, politically related crimes are those of any nature committed in connection with political crimes or crimes motivated by political reasons.

Paragraph 2. Those who have been sentenced for terrorism, assault, kidnapings and personal attacks are excluded from the benefits of amnesty.

Article 2. Those civil and military servants who have been dismissed, suspended, retired or placed in the reserve will be allowed, within 120 days after the publication of this law, to request their reinstatement to active service: 1) public civil servants are to make their request to the justice minister; 2) military servants, to their corresponding cabinet minister; 3) servants in the Chamber of Deputies, the Federal Senate, the state legislative assemblies, and the municipal chambers, to the presidents of these bodies; 4) servants in the judiciary branch, in accordance with the internal regulations of each court; 5) servants in states, federal district, territory or municipality, to the governors or mayors.

Paragraph 1. In the case of section 1 of this article, the decision of the justice minister will be made after consultation with the minister having jurisdiction over the area in which the public servant worked.

Paragraph 2. In the case of former members of the military police or firemen's corps, the decision will be made after the deliberation of commissions headed by the respective commanders.

Article 3. Reinstatement to active service will be granted only in the position or employment, post or rank which the civil or military servant held at the time of his separation, contingent upon the existence of vacancies which are in the administration's interest to fill.

Paragraph 1. The request will be processed and handled by commission especially appointed by the authority charged with their final disposition.

Paragraph 2. Final decision will be made within 180 days from submission of the reinstatement request.

Paragraph 3. In cases in which requests are granted, the civil servants will be reinstated into the supernumerary staff and the military servants will be reinstated in the manner to be established by the decree referred to in Article 7 of this law.

Paragraph 4. Public servants who were separated from their post for dishonesty will not be entitled to reinstatement.

Article 4. The civil and military servants referred to in Article 2 who do not request reinstatement within the dealine set forth in the same article, or who have their reinstatement denied, will be considered to have retired or to have been transferred to the reserve, and the time for calculating pension payments will be counted from the date on which they were separated from active service.

Article 5. In cases in which the application of Article 4 should result in total payments less than those received as family allowance by the servant, he will be guaranteed payment of such difference as an individual advantage.

Article 6. In addition to the rights expressly stated herein. this law does not grant any right to demand retroactive payments of salaries, wages, pension, reimbursements or benefits such as indemnifications, promotions and compensations.

Article 7. The executive branch will issue a decree regulating the implementation of this law within 30 days.

Article 8. This law will become effective on the date of its publication, voiding all regulations to the contrary.

SENATE APPROVES BILL BANNING UNION INTERVENTION

PY280249 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The labor minister will no longer be empowered to intervene in unions in case of negligence or the occurrence of circumstances which may disrupt the union's normal functioning, according to a bill proposed by Senator Paulo Brossard and approved today by the Senate. This bill, which repeals Article 528 of the Consolidated Labor Laws, was approved jointly with an amendment proposed by the Justice Committee.

U.S. AMBASSADOR COMPARED TO OLD WEST SHERIFF

PY280311 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 25 Jun 79 p 7 PY

[Commentary by Teofilo: "The Same as in the Old West"]

[Text] When an ambassador makes statements everyone pays attention to see what he says. The sentences are read and reread precisely taking into account his role as the diplomatic representative of a foreign nation, because an ambassador cannot just say anything, in any way, at any time.

Mr White is the U.S. ambassador, and Mr Ambassador White is a person who likes to make statements; he does not miss an occasion to parade his image in the press in order to reach the most far-reaching places.

Beyond perusal of the statements themselves, I was thinking, as action follows being, what is the reason for that consistency in his clearly defined statements, or to put in another way, what spiritual motive stimulates him every so often to jump into the middle of a problem "of others" in order to try and give a reason? Is it because he believes himself to be reason, he believes himself to be the law, he believes he is order, he considers himself to be justice? Is it because he believes he is, and thus acts as the embodiment of, what is right wherever he roams in those worlds of God and the Devil?

Could it not be that the model of social behavior instilled and learned from childhood is that of that archetypal figure of the cinema made immortal so many times by Robert Taylor, Spencer Tracy, John Wayne...the sheriff? All North Americans from childhood are burned with the image of the figure of that knight. The sheriff is the prototype of man, his style of being macho, he of the "happy end" [given in English] of all the "saloon" [given in English] brawls or in any other place where he turns up with a gun on his hip, or without guns, with his bowlegged walk, in the form of parentheses from so much horse riding or from emptying bottles.

Forced to have to conform to an ingrained style no matter what type of a career he has, no matter the post he holds, the American is the sheriff of the whole world. Mr White is the sheriff here today, somewhere else tomorrow.

They will change the scenery. It will no longer be that of the Old West--fast guns and handy fists, carrying off the girl at the end; but reality has not changed at all.

Mr White, if we are going to do things properly, why don't we put the spice which is lacking in your statements into your acting as sheriff? Dress up as sheriff, which will become you; decorate a room at the embassy, turning it into an authentic "saloon" [given in English]; invite the journalists and people to dress as in those days, and we assure you that your statements will always have the appropriate background or setting.

Now then, don't you believe, Mr Sheriff, that the life of each nation is not that of just another "saloon" [given in English] in the United States? You can keep your spirit of chivalry in the style of Robert Taylor or John Wayne for your own home. Paraguay is not the "Old West." We like Ambassador White, not Sheriff White, who uses his cowboy image with its bowlegged feline gait to be theatrical in his statements. That is all right for the cinema, but it is not appropriate in real life, much less in diplomacy.

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES OAS POSITION ON NICARAGUA

PY252212 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Jun 79 p 24 PY

[Text of undated interview with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues]

[Text] [Question] Why did Paraguay vote against the OAS resolution?

[Answer] Our country has always conducted and will continue to conduct itself in an unvarying manner; both in this particular case of Nicaragua and in other cases in which the sovereignty and dignity of any American nation are at stake. We have always defended and will continue to defend intransigently the principle of nonintervention proclaimed and reiterated to society through the main instruments of international law. We fervently defend this principle, which we consider to be the cornerstone of peaceful coexistence and not dependent on the situation of a certain government or person, insofar as we are not the object of direct or indirect aggression. The violation of this principle, as the 17th Consultative Conference of OAS Foreign Ministers has just done, involves declaring void one of the fundamental premises on which the dignity of the organization and the effectiveness of its action are--WERE, I would almost say--based.

[Question] Does it mean that the government of our country feels that Nicaragua should be abandoned to its own fate during these tragic events it is experiencing?

[Answer] No. The government of our country has always been interested in the fate of Nicaragua since the outbreak of fighting in the recent past. In this regard, Paraguay has always been ready to cooperate actively in finding a solution to the conflict based on the principle of respect for the country's sovereignty.

[Question] What does this mean, Mr Minister?

[Answer] That any initiative or negotiation to this effect should be made through other procedures that would have respected the principle of nonintervention.

The OAS resolution begins by stating that the solution to such a serious problem "EXCLUSIVELY INVOLVES the Nicaraguan people, demanding SCRUPULOUS RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERVENTION. And in the next sentence, the OAS calls for the immediate and definitive replacement of the chief of state by a "DEMOCRATIC" government including only representatives of groups who oppose the current "SOMOZA REGIME." Does this mean that henceforth the OAS will replace our nations' sovereign rights to judge the type of government regimen and the statesmen our nations should have and replace them whenever the foreign ministers deem convenient? Does the OAS believe that "THE FREE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA" lies solely with the political and military forces fighting against Somoza? What do the OAS and the United States, which have recognized that Cuba was aiding the Sandinistas, have to say about the Castro regime, which, not having faced armed subversion rules the island tyrannically and condemns to exile thousands of Cubans?

[Question] Do you believe this resolution will contribute to the solution of the Nicaraguan conflict?

[Answer] In addition to setting a dangerous precedent, this resolution will serve to make us think seriously about the future of the OAS. [paragraph continues]

It is impossible to come up with a more vague and useless proclamation than to say that "THE MEMBER STATES ARE URGED TO TAKE ANY ACTION WITHIN THEIR MEANS TO FACILITATE THE ATTAINMENT OF A LASTING AND PEACEFUL SOLUTION FOR THE NICARAGUAN PROBLEM ON THE BASES THAT HAVE BEEN LAID DOWN." These bases are the ones we already know--that is, to dictate Nicaragua's fate, "SCRUPULOUSLY ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERVENTION."

[Question] Do you want to add anything else, sir?

[Answer] No. What I have said is what I would have had the right to say at the consultative meeting. On my behalf, and accurately reflecting the government's position, Ambassador Mario Lopez Escobar stated this excellently at the OAS meeting.

PAPER SEES REPRESSION, CORRUPTION AIDING COMMUNISM

PY260255 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Jun 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "The Real Enemy of Communism Is Democracy"]

[Text] There is no one way of fighting communism, as there is no one method which communism follows in pursuit of its aim of trying to obtain world domination.

To believe that communism can be defeated with nothing more than military power, or that it can be kept from growing internally in a country with nothing more than repression, would be to simplify matters to the extreme.

Of course, this does not mean that military power does not occupy an important place among the types of struggle used against communism, or that all that is included under the generic concept of repression should be given up. But yes, there should be ample knowledge of what can be expected from these methods of action, and above all the limits of repressive action should be established so it does not have a boomerang effect and moreover so it does not end up undermining what is being protected by it.

Exaggerated repression not only is not an effective method of struggling against communism, but on the whole it could become an ally of communism.

It is a fact that communism does not fear excessive repression. On the contrary, there are many signs which indicate that it seeks and foments it. It seeks to be persecuted and wants this persecution to be as intense and merciless as possible, not precisely because it is masochistic but because of coldly thought-out tactics.

In this over-excessive persecution--as communism is well aware--"martyrs" (innocent or not, it does not care) are practically unavoidable. It will be able to show that "violence comes from the top" and it knows that many innocent people will be affected. Moreover, as repression is carried to extremes, the state of law will also disappear, and all those who do not agree with the methods of repression, all those who belong to the opposition, and at a certain point, even all those who do not share in the repression will be labeled "communists" or at least "subversives."

At this point the communist objective is to get the state to become totalitarian. The reason for this is very clear: Totalitarianism is not a substantive, authentic enemy of communism. It could hardly be so since communism is nothing but an extreme case of totalitarianism.

Therefore, the true enemies of communism are democracy and the democrats.

They are the only ones who can raise valid flags against it. They are the only ones who indicate the real alternative, which is and always will be one: freedom.

It is not by chance that communist terrorism worries very little about some Rear Admiral Rojas, but worries a lot about some General Aramburu to the point of killing him in cold blood.

And there is another point communism does not neglect: The growth of corruption, which in a way seems practically inseparable from boundless repression, is one of the consequences of that repression.

Excessive repression can sometimes arise from sincerity, but it is more common for it to be bought. From there to the spreading of generalized corruption--especially as the state of law loses strength--there is only one step.

And in making its enemy become a corrupt totalitarian state is a great triumph for communism. This is the best time for it to appear as the only alternative, especially if in the process it has managed the suppression of the democrats.

JOURNALISTS UNION OF PARAGUAY ESTABLISHED

PY260302 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Jun 79 p 15 PY

[Text] Approximately 100 newspapers, radio and television journalists held an assembly last night during which they created the Journalists Union of Paraguay [Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay--SPP]. The assembly was held at the headquarters of the Paraguayan Workers Confederation [CPT], and it was attended by the secretary general, Modesto Ali, and other CPT officials.

In addition to studying and approving the new organization's status there was, on the occasion, an election of the organization's first officials. In this regard it is to be noted that there was no election campaign, because only one list of candidates was submitted.

The SPP's board of directors reads as follows: secretary general, Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle; deputy secretary general, Juan Romulo Gauto; minutes and relations secretary, Jose Meaurio; alternate minutes and relations secretary, Antonio Oddone Fernandez; organization secretary, Osmar Sostoa; alternate organization secretary, Pedro Insfran; finance secretary, Luis Alen; alternate finance secretary, Benjamin Fernandez; member, Oscar Torrents; alternate member, Rafael Trinida; auditor, Nestor Romero Valdovinos; and alternate auditor, Julio Del Puerto.

The assembly also decided to give its immediate support to the CPT. It must be noted that of the 99 voters, 76 voted in favor of the only list of candidates, while 23 cast blank ballots. The act of creation was signed by 100 journalists.

Union Called Masquerade

PY260303 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 24 Jun 79 p 7 PY

[Text] A masquerade with an admirable scenario was played out at the headquarters of the Paraguayan Workers Confederation [CPT] with the intention of calling it an "assembly" for founding the union of active journalists. [paragraph continues]

Yet it can be said regarding "active journalists" that "not all of them there are what they seem to be, nor are all of them there," because although some people were seen who really belong to the press, there were also others whose journalism amounts to chatting over a walkie-talkie about the prices of tomatoes in the market and other people from some newspapers who belong to the machinery section. The comedy began when any individual who arrived or who was taken to the assembly registered himself without showing any type of credentials on a "list" which was being made up as things went along. As an "honorable example," we ourselves point out the fact that we were not invited to the so-called assembly of active journalists, although PATRIA has more than 30 of them fully active, including on holidays and Sundays. In addition, radio stations of the capital and interior, which have efficient press services, also were not invited. Nor were the television stations of Asuncion and Encarnacion invited. The question is, that during an extraordinary display of democracy in which many were sugared with honey, the masquerade of troubled waters was mounted in order to proclaim to all the world a lone prefabricated and predigested list, and we even believe it had been pre- and post-financed, placing at its head a notorious scribe, notorious for his scandelmongering and because of his acknowledged airs of being a native ayatollah. But numerous honest journalists who wish to see a journalists union become a union which will defend their interests and not turn into activist cells for political actions were there to make their rights prevail, demanding the serious drafting of a list no less serious, and who in the end found that there were not even any ballots. (Proof of the intention to proclaim only one list.) This small difficulty was overcome with the "simple" procedure of every voter writing the name of his candidate on any piece of paper that was at hand and thus voting for him without specifying the candidate's post of rank, because all he was doing was "voting" for an entire board of directors, from the secretary general to the very last member.

What we find distressing and bewildering is that this masquerade, mounted in order to make the journalists sector into a shock troop sector and not a union with the responsibility of defending the legitimate interests of the journalists, which have already been neglected enough, was played out in the presence of the CPT's secretary general, who afterward expressed to us his displeasure at having been betrayed in his good faith, as well as other worthy leaders of the Paraguayan labor sector.

Without scoffing at established laws and proper procedures, this assembly can never be taken seriously, nor can the "board of directors" be acknowledged. But yes, measures must be taken so that such a union can be born through a legitimate expression of democracy, of which we journalists claim to be jealous guardians.

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--Lt Col Guillermo Albert Robles yesterday presented his credentials as the new Mexican ambassador to Paraguay. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Jun 79 p 10 PY]

TRADE DEFICIT--During the first quarter of 1979, Paraguay imported $82,332,000 worth of goods while exporting $61,135,000. The balance of trade thus shows a deficit of $21,197,000 for this year's first quarter. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 24 Jun 79 p 10 PY]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENCY MINISTER SCORES ATTACKS BY SOMOZA

FL271144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Telephonic interview with Jose Rafael Cordero, minister of the Costa Rican presidency 27 Jun 79--live or recorded]

[Text] [Begin Cordero recording] Costa Rica maintains its firm and independent position in the face of the Nicaragua problem. Logically a satrapy and tyranny like Somoza's wants to blame Costa Rica for the rebellion by the entire Nicaraguan population. But this is nothing new, it is the same charge the Somoza dynasty has been making against Costa Rica for 45 years. The charges against our country are ridiculous because Costa Rica cannot be blamed for example, that on the side bordering Honduras a ferrocious battle is being waged, and that the same thing is happening on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The entire country is up in arms against the despot. And we are hapless victims of the popular protest by an entire people who have said--enough--to a regime of terror and blood such as this monster's regime.

The Costa Rican Government will take any international action or measure which the members of the OAS recommend to be followed after condemning the Somoza regime to disappear, something which has never been seen before in the history of the OAS. We expect a joint action to make this resolution effective which would translate into an economic blockade and breaking relations, in sum, in a total isolation of the regime. In regards to violations of the [Costa Rican] national territory, we have no news that this has happened today, but it did happen yesterday in a very serious and repeated way. We have been cautious and we have been aware of the game played by Somoza, and we are ready to repel the attack when it happens again. [end recording]

BORDER CONFRONTATION WITH NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARD

PA271655 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rica's Civil Guard has just opened fire on the Somozist [National] Guard on Costa Rican territory. An exchange of fire between General Somoza's National Guard and Costa Rica's Civil Guard has just begun near Penas Blancas in Costa Rica. (Jose Ledemus), Radio Monumental's special correspondent on the northern border, has just reported that a few minutes ago the Costa Rican Civil Guard began to return the fire and attack of the Somozist guard on Costa Rican territory.

The Civil Guard has taken up positions on hills near the border, some 200 meters from the Las Vueltas River, where fierce shooting between Costa Rica's Civil Guard and Somoza Debayle's guard is now in progress. At least one Costa Rican civil guardsman has been wounded and is being evacuated to the (?La Cruz) zone. The commanders of the Costa Rican Civil Guard patrols, which are answering the fire of the Somozist invaders, have asked for reinforcements from (?La Cruz) [word indistinct].

Security Ministry Denial

PA271923 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1851 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Public Security Ministry issued a bulletin reporting that at 1140 today, members of the Costa Rican Civil Guard in the Rio Las Vueltas sector fired some shots into the air to attract the attention of a Nicaraguan National Guard patrol approaching our border.

This action had its expected effects, as the National Guard left immediately without returning the shots fired by the civil guardsmen. There have been reports of heavy fighting between the National Guard and forces of the Sandinist Front near the border. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry denied alleged clashes between members of the Costa Rican Civil Guard and the Nicaraguan National Guard.

PRESIDENT DOUBTS SOMOZA WILL ATTACK COSTA RICA

PA271459 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has said that he does not think that Somoza will attack Costa Rica. I do not think Somoza has reached that level of despair, he said, referring to statements by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castanedas. Carazo indicated that Somoza has to pay too much attention to the internal situation in Nicaragua and as a result, it is not possible that despair would lead him to attack Costa Rica. Regarding the Mexican foreign secretary's statements, he said that he took them as an expression of solidarity toward Costa Rica.

OBSERVER STATUS REQUESTED FOR HAVANA NONALINED MEETING

PA271418 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rica has presented a formal request to the group of nonalined countries to be accepted as an observer. The nonalined countries will meet in Havana in September; and Costa Rica feels that it is to its advantage to attend as an observer. However, some groups in this country feel that Costa Rica should not take part in the meeting since primarily communist and socialist countries will be participating.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT RELEASES PILOTS OF PLANE BRINGING ARMS TO FSLN

PA271407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jun (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government today released the crew of an Ecuadorean plane which, bringing arms to the Nicaraguan Sandinists, made a forced landing in El Tamarindo, about 150 km east of here. Pilots Carlos Solano Herrera and David Bayardo Bermudez were surrendered to the Costa Rican attache, since they are Costa Rican nationals. Rolando Haborth Nunez, a Honduran, was handed over to the Mexican consul because Mexico has been handling Honduran affairs since El Salvador and Honduras severed relations in 1969. Nunez said he would seek asylum in Mexico "as he fears retaliation if he returns to Costa Rica or Honduras." In the meantime, the Ecuadorean DC-3 and the arms are being held by the government.

MANAGER OF NCR RELEASED BY KIDNAPERS

PA271800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1734 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Reliable sources reported today that Nicaraguan William Rocha, manager of National Cash Register (NCR), has been released in San Salvador. The sources said the executive, who was kidnaped on 15 June when he left his office in downtown San Salvador, was released at dawn today.

When it was reported that Rocha had been kidnaped by unidentified individuals, NCR said that he had left for Costa Rica. From there he was going to Nicaragua to pick up his family in view of the violent situation there. However, his departure from El Salvador was not confirmed by immigration authorities. Details on payment of a ransom or any other deal are not known.

GUATEMALA

TEXTILE WORKERS CONTINUE TO OCCUPY MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA272231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1805 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 27 Jun (LATIN)--The occupation of the Mexican Embassy by 20 textile workers has entered its second day. Mexican Ambassador Rafael Macedo, who is in the building with other embassy officials, notified the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry officially of the occupation of the workers' demands. The workers presented an 8-point list of demands, including suspension of plans to close the factory down, reinstatement of dismissed workers and the release of a labor leader.

Embassy personnel yesterday closed the doors and disconnected the telephones. The building is surrounded by police. Meanwhile embassy officials can walk freely in the patio and the gardens of the residence. The wife of one diplomat went shopping and returned several hours later, she told the press. Labor Minister Carlos Alarcon was surprised by the occupation and said the workers and employers had agreed to meet tomorrow to find solutions to the workers' problems. Panamtex said it was compelled to dismiss some workers because of problems in the Central American Common Market. The workers on the other hand call this a maneuver to break the labor union.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA VOWS NOT TO RESIGN; NOT TO BE OVERTHROWN

PA271742 Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jun (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza said today he has no pangs of conscience concerning the civil war in Nicaragua and warned: I do not accept that my administration will be overthrown by force. I sleep soundly and eat well, he said, I am defending democracy, for which I was popularly elected.

The Nicaraguan president made a lengthy statement to the Bogata Caracol Network during which he analyzed his country's situation and noted that the image being portrayed abroad is completely distorted. He stated that he will not go down in history as a president provocateur and asserted that it is the Sandinist guerrillas who are provocateurs. He admitted there is heavy fighting in Managua and along the southern border.

[Question] How is Nicaragua?

[Answer] War-torn.

[Question] How many men are fighting?

[Answer] The number of guerrillas has not been estimated because they have compelled their combatants to fight, while the National Guard is comprised of volunteers.

[Question] Has the war spread to all of Nicaragua?

[Answer] No, it has not. Fighting is underway in only about 10 of the 137 municipalities.

[Question] The U.S. State Department is saying that there will be no settlement while you are president.

[Answer] They know that this is ideological warfare. I will stay in office. The 17 countries which signed [the OAS resolution] against Nicaragua are misinformed about what is really happening here.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS; CONGRESS SESSION CONFIRMED

PA272002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Minister Julio C. Quintana returned to the country, and his next trip to Washington will depend on the progress of the political negotiations at the 17th OAS foreign ministers meeting, which is still open. Last week, the Latin American foreign ministers agreed to demand the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza as the only possible solution to the pacification of Nicaragua, but the Somozist government considered the request an attack on the principle of hemispheric unity.

In the meantime, Francisco Urcuyo, president of the Chamber of Deputies, confirmed here today that Congress would convene tomorrow afternoon at the Ruben Dario Hall in the intercontinental Hotel. Urcuyo added that he is waiting for an initiative by the chief executive to draft the agenda for the congressional meeting, and the possibility exists that some way will be found to reach a peaceful and constitutional solution to the prolonged conflict in the country.

On the other hand, Panamanian Ambassador to Nicaragua Mario de Obaldia repeated his hope today that the Nicaragun Foreign Ministry will speed-up the handling of the safe-conducts for 19 political refugees in the embassy so he can leave for Panama as soon as possible. In this regard, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said that the safe-conducts have not been processed yet and that Panama should leave the refugees in the embassy of another country. Panama severed diplomatic relations with Nicaragua 15 days ago. The Nicaraguan Government is dissatisfied with the lack of security afforded by the Panamanian Goverrment to its embassy and personnel in Panama and has said that obligations of international law have been ignored.

RADIO SANDINO REJECTS APPOINTMENT OF SOMOZIST JUNTA

PA271504 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mentally unbalanced war criminal Anastasio Somoza is trying to carry out another maneuver which, if it did not have tragic aspects, would cause great laughter. He thinks that this maneuver will satisfy the resolution issued by the 17th OAS consultative meeting on Saturday. Genocidal Somoza is trying to have his congress of lackeys appoint a government junta. As is known, the Somozist congress is comprised of Somozist senators and deputies, some of them calling themselves liberal and others calling themselves conservatives. According to the tyrant's maneuver, this congress would elect a government junta of genocidal militarymen and liberal and conservative legislators who support the genocides and are therefore accomplices of the tyrant. The tyrant, who is guilty of crimes against humanity, would assume the command of the military hordes which [words indistinct] would satisfy the OAS resolution.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT AS INTENSE FIGHTING ENTERS 18TH DAY

PA271317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0837 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 27 Jun (LATIN)--Today, the civil war in Nicaragua entered its 18th day of intense and bloody fighting between Sandinist guerrillas trying to overthrow the government and National Guard forces, without any prospects in sight for a prompt solution to the crisis. Observers agree that both forces, using all their resources in a fight to the death, have reached a "point of equilibrium" in which neither side could defeat the other rapidly. Therefore, the fighting will be long and bloody in this country, whose economy is already totally shattered. In the last few hours, the Sandinist guerrillas continued resisting--as they have for 10 days already--a government offensive launched with the use of special troops and devastating air and artillery attacks.

This action forces the Managua government to use war resources which could well serve to help the military garrisons desperately resisting the Sandinist offensives in the north and other sectors of the country. Reports by the official radio network claiming that the National Guard had recovered Bello Horizonte, the largest of the 12 Managua districts occupied by the guerrillas, are unfounded, according to families who fled the sector today for fear of further bombing.

Yesterday afternoon, the National Guard renewed its air attacks on the guerrilla-held sector, but with less intensity than in previous days. According to unofficial reports, a captain trained in antiguerrilla warfare in the United States was killed by a sniper during yesterday's actions. In the southern front, according to the government radio, the Sandinists had received more reinforcements and had advanced toward La Virgen, halfway between the border and Rivas, where fierce fighting was reported.

According to the same source, the guerrillas have total control of six cities--Masaya and Diriamba in the south and Leon, Chichigalpa, Somotillo and Posoltega in the north. According to the source, the rebels partially control four other cities--Managua and Rivas in the south and Matagalpa and Esteli in the north. Tomorrow, the National Congress will hold a special session at the Intercontinental Hotel, next to the National Guard headquarters. According to official reports, the session was called "to normalize legislative functions and examine the national situation."

According to the Nicaraguan constitution, in case of the absence of resignation of the president, it is up to the congress to name his successor for the rest of the term. However, a government spokesman said President Somoza is not considering resigning. In fact, some Somozist legislators feel that the legislative branch may well give a "vote of confidence to President Somoza." Three congressmen have been executed after being condemned to death by the Sandinist Front's revolutionary courts in Rivas Department. They are deputies Cornelio Hueck, Adolfo Martinez Talavera and Carlos Lacayo. Their respective alternates have been summoned for tomorrow's session.

PSLN WARNS PEOPLE AWAY FROM MANAGUA AIRPORT

PA280219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] revealed in a press communique released today, Wednesday, that its air force had made a sortie over Managua, and it asks the civilian population to keep away from Las Mercedes International Airport.

The communique says the airport is considered "war zone number one" by the FSLN. The guerrillas announced that today at 0300 their Carlos Ulloa and Victor Rivas Gomez air squadrons bombed army installations near Las Mercedes Airport.

REPORT ON SITUATION IN MANAGUA

PA271636 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1525 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Although reduced to just a few districts in the eastern zone, the Sandinists in Managua are still resisting the continuous onslaught of the Somoza Garcia Battalion as well as bombing and shelling. High-ranking officials of Gen Anastasio Somoza's government have been accouncing since last week that the dislodging of all rebels from the capital is "imminent" or "a matter of hours," but Sandinist columns are holding their own and are in control of the road from Managua to Las Mercedes Airport. In the meantime, in the western part of the city, government brigades are removing obstacles and barricades erected by the rebels early this month.

The government radio called upon members of the Nationalist Liberal Party (still in power) to take up arms against the Sandinists. "Nationalist liberals may present themselves to the nearest command post in your area, request your weapon and enlist in the army. It is time you defend your fatherland," the government radio stated in repeated appeals. Civil reserves have also been urged to take up arms. Meanwhile, Nicaragua's radio and television office yesterday summoned all radio broadcasters to an urgent meeting to warn them that they must resume broadcasting immediately. Once on the air, stations will be placed into network with the government station. Only government-owned radio stations and Radio Equis, which belongs to President Somoza, are on the air at this time. The nation's two television stations are also carrying programs without commercials.

Radio executives said they were having trouble recruiting personnel, had power shortages or faced technical problems in putting their stations on the air. Broadcasters were informed that the state electric company will send out special personnel to reestablish power in the stations. The government organization that controls the radio broadcasting business pointed out that if businessmen do not resume broadcasting, military technicians will.

Vehicular traffic is increasing. People are moving about in search of essential food and fuel in the few gasoline stations open in the city. In order to buy 50 cordobas' ($5) worth of gasoline, it is necessary to wait in long queues and lose half the morning and sometimes more. Incipient commercial activity is being carried out on streets leading out of the capital. There, automobiles, buyers and sellers are confused. [sentence as received] Most of the merchandise up for sale is the product of intensive looting which has been going on in the city in past weeks.

The Central Bank of Nicaragua has opened its doors in order to cash checks. It is also easy to notice traffic jams and long lines of persons seeking money. Everything is expensive in the city. Inflation is alarming and nobody can control the situation. A pack of cigarettes costs 20 cordobas ($2). A small loaf of bread that used to cost 3 cordobas can now be obtained for 20 cordobas. Ingredients for preparation of food are scarce and, if found for sale anywhere, are very expensive. They must often be sought outside the city, running serious risks from possible military or Sandinist blockages on the roads.

HAVANA VIEWS U.S. ACTIONS ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

FL272153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] An effort to form a constitutional government which would preserve Somozism without Somoza in Nicaragua under the cover of a new moderate provisional government seems to be the purpose of the arrival in Managua of North American Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo. The arrival of the U.S. diplomat coincides with the convening of an emergency session of the Nicaraguan Congress tomorrow in which Washington's pressures for a constitutional change are expected. According to State Department sources reported by NBC News, Pezzullo is the bearer of a message to Somoza. According to the sources, the message states that only the resignation of Somoza and his replacement by moderate persons can prevent a military victory of the reconstruction government and Sandinista Front.

Rumors from various sources indicate that the provisional government which would emerge as a result of the Yankee interventionist maneuver could be led by Nicaraguan Council Chairman (Francisco Ulcuyo) or by Senate President (Pablo Revier). Such a government not only would be responsible for supervising elections but it also could be used to formulate a request for an international force to create an atmosphere of peace for such elections. [Foreign] military presence in Nicaragua was almost unanimously rejected by OAS members despite U.S. pressure during the emergency meeting held in Washington last week.

It has been reported that the United States also is exerting diplomatic pressures to prevent possible recognitions of the Government of National Reconstruction and impose the moderate provisional government which the United States now is promoting. A U.S. official recently described the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction as too radical; he was explaining the reasons for his opposition to any type of recognition [of this government]. Regarding composition of the government that the United States is trying to form, the official left open the possibility that all forces would participate in it with the exception of Somoza's closest civilian and military collaborators. The strategy is led by a special group under the supervision of U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and it is aimed at frustrating a popular victory in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, in Panama the Sandinista Front condemned Yankee military activities in the Canal Zone where apparently forces are being prepared in case they are necessary to achieve the multifarious U.S. maneuvers in Nicaragua.

OCLAE REITERATES SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

FL272029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Members of the Permanent Secretariat of the Continental Organizational of Latin American Students [OCLAE] today held a fraternal meeting with William Gonzalez, representative of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Cuba. During the meeting the OCLAE leaders reiterated that their organization will always be on the side of the Nicaraguan people in their just and heroic struggle against the Somoza tyranny. They also delivered to the Sandinista representative a copy of the declaration sent by OCLAE to all its members in which any attempt by imperialism to impede the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary triumph is condemned. The document also appeals to international organizations, to the student movement and to world public opinion urging them to intensify all actions of solidarity with Nicaragua.

GRANMA PRAISES OAS EFFORTS ON NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PA271809 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Havana, June 27 (AFP)--In a reversal of its previous hostile attitude toward the Organization of American States (OAS), Cuba has praised the pan-American body for resisting U.S. efforts to send a police force into war-torn Nicaragua. Cuba repeatedly attacked the OAS as a "vile instrument of Yankee (U.S.) imperialism" after being excluded from the bloc of Latin-American nations in 1962. Two leading newspapers, the Communist Party daily GRANMA and the daily JUVENTUD REBELDE, said the OAS stand on Nicaragua marked a "great victory of Latin America and the Caribbean over the interventionist proposals of the United States."

An OAS resolution has called for the immediate and final replacement of the government of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza by a democratic regime. Analysts said it was the first time since 1962 that Havana had admitted that the OAS was no longer a mere rubber-stamp of U.S. policies. In their editorials, GRANMA and JUVENTUD REBELDE lashed out only at countries which abstained or opposed the OAS resolution such as Paraguay, Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala and El Salvador. "Times have changed....It was proved that our peoples can now uphold their rights in the face of imperialist threats," the Cuban papers said.

AUTHORITIES REPORT FSLN SHIP HOPE DOCKED IN CUBA

FL271639 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Cuban authorities have reported that the Hope merchant ship was taken over by members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] who sailed it to the Cuban shores. The merchant ship is docked in a Cuban port. The facts are being investigated by the competent authorities.

FEU, OCLAE EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH URUGUAYAN, CHILEAN STUDENTS

FL271207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The National Federation of University Students [FEU] and the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] have reiterated their solidarity with the Uruguayan people and students at a mass meeting held at the Julio Sanguily amphitheater at the University of Havana. Hundreds of University of Havana students and Union of Young Communists [UJC] members attended the meeting at which Roberto Robaina, president of the Cuban FEU, and (Jorge Landinelli), secretary general of the Uruguayan Federation of Students spoke in addition to (Fernando Arano), who spoke in the name of OCLAE. The speakers referred to the struggle being waged by the Uruguayan students and called for more effective solidarity with the student body of Uruguay and Chile.

Uruguayan Exile Leader Visits GRANMA

FL271648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] (Ricardo Guilarot), member of the Unifying Action National Executive and the Coordinating Committee of the Uruguayan Broad Front abroad, has visited the headquarters of the newspaper GRANMA where he was received by Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the PCC Central Committee and director of this newspaper. The fraternal meeting extensively dealt with the present problems in that South American country. Elio Constantin, deputy director of the newspaper GRANMA, also attended the meeting.

CDR EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OPENS IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL272024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2008 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], is chairing in the city of Santiago de Cuba an extraordinary meeting of the organization's provincial committee. In the meeting, which is also chaired by Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, the participants are examining the measures that must be adopted to fulfill the eighth PCC Plenum resolutions and the directives of the CDR National Secretariat. The meeting, which is being held at the CDR municipal office in Santiago de Cuba, is being attended by coordinators and members of the CDR Secretariat in the Santiago municipality. It was announced that from 1 to 15 July Santiago de Cuba Province will conduct mass assembly meetings in support of the eighth PCC plenum.

MATANZAS MILITARY COMMAND ANNOUNCES MANEUVERS

FL271642 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Matanzas' great garrison command has announced that starting today and until 1 July vehicular traffic on the northern beltway from Cardenas to Quemados de Guines will increase markedly due to military exercises and maneuvers. Strong explosions will be heard and movement of troops and military equipment will be observed in that area which is why it is urged that the population in general and drivers, especially, redouble efforts in observing special traffic measures to avoid accidents.

FOURTH UNIT AT CIENFUEGOS THERMOELECTRIC PLANT COMPLETED

FL271549 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1535 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Flash: The fourth unit of the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes thermoelectric plant, located in Cienfuegos City, has been incorporated into the national grid system a few moments ago, 22 days ahead of the date pledged to Fidel. This unit along with unit number three, both of which produce 169 megawatts, results in a five-fold increase in the present electric power generated at the Cienfuegos plant. Everyone is happy at the thermoelectric plant for achieving this important goal.

BLAS ROCA RECEIVES NEW VATICAN ENVOY

FL272324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, president of the People's Government National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, this morning received in solemn audience his excellency Monsignor Giuseppe Laigueglia who presented the credentials that accredit him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the apostolic pro-nuncio of the Holy See. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca participated in the ceremony. The ambassador of the apostolic pro-nuncio of the Holy See was accompanied by Monsignor (Giuseppe Lasaroto), first secretary. [presumably of the Vatican mission] At the conclusion of the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to Revolution Square where they laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.

REYES DESIGNATED AMBASSADOR TO LAOS

FL271536 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Cuba's Council of State has designated comrade Luis Reyes Mas ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary before the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Comrade Reyes Mas has held the post of chief of department of the Foreign Ministry Western Europe Directorate.

JAMAICAN JOURNALISTS SIGN COOPERATION PACT

FL262243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2224 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Ernesto Vera and (Clarence Benrody), secretary general of the Union of Cuban Journalists and Jamaican Press Association, respectively, have signed a cooperation agreement for 1979 to 1984 between the two organizations. The agreement reaffirms the principle of fighting imperialists forces and all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, racism and apartheid.

Ernesto Vera said that journalists represent a great force when they feel they are part of the people and have the honor of being workers. For his part, Jamaican Press Association Secretary General (Benrody) said he was satisfied with the signing of the agreement which expands ties between the two countries for the benefit of a progressive and democratic press in Latin America and the Caribbean.

ANGOLAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL262041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Angolan Home Trade Ministry headed by Vice Minister (Florencio Gamalier Gaspar) has arrived in our country. The delegation will visit wholesale and retail trade centers and service units for the purpose of exchanging experiences in the different branches of commerce.

BRIEFS

CIEGO DE AVILA SUGAR PRODUCTION--At 1900 hours tonight, Tuesday, Ciego de Avila Province completed its sugar production plan for the 1978-79 harvest. The nine sugar mills in the province ground 71.78 million arrobas of sugarcane and produced 877,300 metric tons of sugar. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL]

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS IN SANTIAGO--A group of Ethiopian students who are visiting the city of Santiago de Cuba today laid a floral wreath at the mausoleum that contains the remains of national hero Jose Marti in Santa Efigenica Cemetery. They also visited the 26 July museum and Siboney Farm where they were briefed on the preparations for the assault on Moncada Barracks and the struggle waged by the Cuban people to date. The Ethiopian students this afternoon toured the Jose Merceron cement plant, one of the most important industries in Santiago de Cuba Province. The Ethiopian youngsters are the first group from the fraternal country studying at the national school of the Union of Young Communists. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2226 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES CRITICIZE PROTECTIONIST MEASURES

PA272242 Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 26 Jun (AFP)--The protectionist measures applied by developed countries, especially the United States, were criticized today at the special OAS meeting on trade, which opened here yesterday. The delegations today began studying a working document on the subject drafted by the OAS General Secretariat. The document emphasizes that basic products comprise the greater part of Latin American and Caribbean exports.

The Peruvian delegation called on the United States to end its import duty on sugar and to ratify the international sugar agreement. The Ecuadorean delegation outlined the problems affecting its banana industry and the international market. The delegate mentioned transportation problems and the Panama Canal fees. The provisional secretary of the Inter-American Social and Economic Council, Santiago Meyer, said the chronically deficit Latin American trade has been harmed further by growing difficulties in reaching the markets of the developed countries. He said protectionism is one of the most important world problems and that extremely high tariffs affect tropical agricultural and textile products. He gave as examples tobacco, a 355-percent import duty in Japan; beef, 155 percent in the European Economic Community, and butter, 1,200 percent in the same community.

CHILE

FOUR MEMBERS OF CLANDESTINE MIR GROUP ARRESTED

PY272115 Paris AFP in Spanish 1819 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 27 Jun (AFP)--It has been reported that four members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) were arrested here today by the Chilean police. Nine other members of the clandestine organization were arrested last week after a shootout during which a policeman and a leftist were killed. The official report indicated that the group captured today perpetrated 11 holdups in this capital during the last 6 months. Those detained are Jose Leviano Riveros, Adolfo Levinco Quidel, Carmen Leviano Riveros and Rosa Meliqueo Rivers. The MIR and leftist groups were outlawed in Chile in October 1973, a month after the late Socialist President Salvador Allende's government was overthrown by a military movement.

COLOMBIA

SEVEN WOUNDED GUERRILLAS IN MANAGUA EMBASSY

PA271956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, Jun 27 (AFP)--The Colombian Government revealed today that seven wounded Sandinist guerrillas are in asylum in its embassy in Managua and repeated that it will not break relations unilaterally with the Nicaraguan Government. Acting Foreign Minister Col Julio Londono made the announcements, disclosing that one of the guerrillas is quite ill. It appears that one of his legs will have to be amputated. He said the seven guerrillas who sought refuge in the Colombian Embassy in Managua have bullet wounds, possibly sustained in fighting against Somoza's National Guard.

The diplomat also repeated that Colombia will not break relations with Nicaragua unilaterally and pointed out that Peru's decision in this regard is to be respected because it is a sovereign nation. However, he noted, Colombia will continue respecting the agreement on the subject reached in Cartagena at the end of May by the presidents of the five Andean nations. He explained that Colombia cannot break its links with Nicaragua because its embassy in Managua houses a large number of refugees. We have to protect them, he noted. Londono also said that Colombia will send no more air force planes to Managua with food or medicine because one of its planes was strafed last week. Those who are in the embassy will be sent provisions through the Red Cross, he added.

COUNCILMEN ARRESTED FOR SUPPORTING GUERRILLA MOVEMENT

PA271251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jun (AFP)--Official sources revealed here today that three councilmen, charged with aiding the guerrilla movement, were arrested today in central Colombia. The arrest of the Puerto Boyaca councilmen took place during operations waged by the army in this region after three cattlemen were recently kidnapped by the fourth front of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. In the near future, the three regional leaders will appear before a military judge who will decide their juridical situation.

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG COURSE--Bogota--Twenty officials of the attorney general's office will be sent to Mexico to take a course on the fight against drug trafficking. They have been given scholarships by Mexico. The attorney general announced that the course given by experts of the Mexican judicial police will last from 30 to 60 days. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN SECRETARY JIMENEZ VIEWS NICARAGUAN SITUATION

FL280047 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] It is the opinion of Dominican Foreign Secretary Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes that, with the exception of a few repressive officers, the Nicaraguan National Guard is very unhappy with the mission it has been assigned by President Somoza. At the same time, the top diplomatic official estimated that the United States of America and Central American countries view with deep concern that the Nicaraguan National Guard might be replaced by the Sandinista militia. Jimenez Reyes said he is convinced that the military forces that are fighting bravely on the side of Somoza would be obedient to any civilian government and that they would not present an image which would identify them with Marxism in any way. The foreign secretary, however, said he is in favor of the Sandinista Front being represented in a new government that replaces Anastasio Somoza.

SECRETARY VAIDEZ DENIES ARMS SHIPMENT TO NICARAGUA

FL272354 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The secretary of the armed forces has asserted that no arms shipment has left from Dominican territory for either of the two sides in the Nicaraguan conflict.

In denying reports in this regard, Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario said the Dominican Government has not sold arms to the Somoza government or to the Sandinistas. The top official asserted that the government of President Antonio Guzman has followed a policy of strict respect for the principle of nonintervention and that the recent OAS consultative meeting served to ratify this position. Valdez Hilario had been asked about a report by (Max Kelly), Somoza's official spokesman, to the effect that the Nicaraguan National Guard allegedly had seized from Sandinistas a case of mortar sheels with the inscription of the Dominican Army.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--The executive branch today named Dr Socrates Barinas Coiscou ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mexico. The appointment is contained in Decree 962 issued by President Antionio Guzman Fernandez this afternoon. Dr Barinas Coiscou is a well-known Dominican Revolutionary Party leader in San Cristobal Province. [Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL]

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS--Antonio Guzman Fernandez, president of the Dominican Republic, today swore in Col Agustin Nunez Noguera as new director general of customs. Dr Jorge Martinez Lavandier, who was replaced by Nunez Noguera, was sworn in as director general of internal revenue, a position he previously held. Until his appointment as customs director general, Colonel Nunez Noguera was deputy chief of the corps of military aides to the honorable president of the republic. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jun 79 FL]

GUYANA

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS NICARAGUAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

FL271753 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1738 GMT 27 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The news agency PRENSA LATINA reports that the Government of Guyana today released a communique of support for the Nicaraguan people's struggle led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The Guyanese Information Ministry stressed the urgent need to put an end to the repression employed by the tyrannical regime of Anastasio Somoza. The ministry also emphasized Guyana's firm position against any foreign intervention. The Guyanese Government also reaffirmed its support for a recent nonalined countries movement Coordinating Bureau resolution supporting the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. The official communique released today by the Guyanese Information Ministry includes the text of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau resolution and condemns U.S. interventionist plans.

MEXICO

OIL SUPPLIES, OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH SWEDEN

For Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER reportage on official visit by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda to Sweden to discuss oil supply agreements, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 26 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

PANAMA

DELEGATION TO ATTEND SOLIDARITY-WITH-NICARAGUA MEETING

PA271751 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 Jun 79 p 8 PA

[Text] An authorized spokesman of the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People (COMPASOLNI) has confirmed that the International Conference of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People will be held 13-15 July. During this conference, which will be attended by delegates of the five continents, one will be able to learn of the Nicaraguan people's contrib tion on behalf of human rights in political, economic and social areas. The Panamanian delegation will be led by prominent figures such as Rogelio Sinana and Panama University Rector Diogenes Cedeno Cenci. Leaders of religious, professional, union, peasant, student and wo en's groups and members of local and community boards will also be invited to be members of the delegation. The committee for the conference in Caracas will be organized in the next few hours.

NICARAGUAN RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ARRIVE

PA272044 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish and Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish at 2008 GMT on 27 June 1979 begin live coverage of the arrival of members of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction at Paitilla Airport, Panama City. The members of the reconstruction delegation are Mrs Violetta Barrios de Chamorro, Moises Hassan and Sergio Ramirez. They are accompanied by Hugo Spadafora, commander of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The delegation is met at the airport by Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

PERU

ENERGY, MINES MINISTER SANCHEZ SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA280358 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 27 June, (AFP)--Gen Juan Sanchez Gonzalez, Peruvian energy and mines minister, today submitted his resignation. General Sanchez sent a letter to the prime minister, Gen Pedro Richter Prada, saying he is sure that whichever general the army appoints as his successor will be minister until the transfer of power to civilians in 1980.

ASSEMBLY DEFINES GOVERNMENT AS DEMOCRATIC, SOCIALIST

PA270253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 26 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian Constituent Assembly today defined Peru as a free and sovereign democratic and socialist republic, based on work. All the parties represented in the assembly, excepting four deputies of the Peasants and Workers National Front and two deputies of the extreme left, approved the definition. The debate on the article defining the character of the Peruvian nation was deferred until the last moment because of the disagreements regarding the definition. The compromise solutions suggested last week by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance failed to obtain the 51 votes required for adoption.